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MacArthur Directive Orders Big Clean-Up Of Government Evils

Home Minister, Secret Police Ousted — Political Prisoners Freed, Restrictions Removed

A four-point memorandum ordering 1—the liberation of all political prisoners, 2—the abolition of the secret police and similar organizations, 3—the removal from office of the Minister of Home Affairs, all Chiefs of Police and high officials connected with Metropolitan, Territorial and Prefectural administration charged with supervision of publications, public meetings and organizations, censorship of motion pictures and such other departments concerned with control of thought, speech, religion and assembly, and 4—the abrogation and immediate suspension of all provisions of all laws, decrees, orders, ordinances and regulations which restrict the political, civil and religious liberties of the Japanese people, was handed to the Japanese Government through the Central Liaison Office on October 4 by the Headquarters of the Supreme Allied Commander. The full text of the memorandum follows:

Restrictive Laws Doomed

1. In order to remove restrictions on political, civil and religious liberties and discrimination on grounds of race, nationality, creed or political opinion, the Imperial Japanese Government will:

A. Abrogate and immediately suspend the operation of all provisions of all laws, decrees, orders, ordinances and regulations which:

(1) Establish or maintain restrictions on freedom of thought, of religion, of assembly and of speech, including the unrestricted discussion of the Emperor, the Imperial Institution and the Imperial Japanese Government.

(2) Establish or maintain restrictions on the collection and dissemination of information.

(3) By their terms or their application, operate unequally in favor of or against any person by reason of race, nationality, creed or political opinion.

B. The enactments covered in paragraph a, above, shall include but shall not be limited to, the following:

(1) The Peace Preservation Law (Chian Iji Ho. Law No. 54 of 1941, promulgated on or about 10 March 1941).

(2) The Protection and Surveillance Law for Thought Offense (Shiso Han Hogo Kansatsu Ho Shiko No. 29 of 1936, promulgated on or about 29 May 1936).

(3) Regulations Relative to Application of Protection and Surveillance Law for Thought Offense (Shisō Han Hogo Kansatsu Ho, Law Rei Imperial Ordinance No. 401 of 1936, issued on or about 14 November 1936).

(4) Ordinance Establishing Protection and Surveillance Stations, Hogo Kansoku-Jo Kansei. Imperial Ordinance No. 403 of 1936, issued on or about 14 November 1936).

(5) The Precautionary Detention Procedure Order (Yobo Kokin Tetsuzuki Rei, Ministry of Justice Order, Shihohsho Rei, No. 49, issued on or about 14 May 1941).

(6) Regulations for Treatment of Persons Under Precautionary Detention (Yobo Kokin Shogu Rei, Ministry of Justice Order, Shihosho Rei, No. 50, issued on or about 14 May 1941).

Defense Law Hit

(7) The National Defense and Peace Preservation Law (Kokubo Hoan Ho, Law No. 49 of 1941, promulgated on or about 7 March 1941).

(8) National Defense and Peace Preservation Law Enforcement Order (Kokubo Hoan Ho Shiko Rei. Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1941, issued on or about 7 May 1941).

(9) Regulations for Appointment of Lawyers Under Peace Preservation Laws (Bengoshi Shitei Kitei, Ministry of Justice Order, Shihosho Rei, No. 47 of 1941, issued on or about 9 May 1941).

(10) Law for Safeguarding Secrets of Military Material Resources (Gunyo Shigen Himitsu Hogo Ho, Law No. 25 of 1939, promulgated on or about 25 March 1939).

(11) Ordinance for the Enforcement of the Law for Safeguarding Secrets of Militray Material Resources (Gunyo Shigen Himitsu Hogo Ho Shiko Rei, Imperial Ordinance No. 413 of 1939, issued on or about 24 June 1939).

(12) Regulations for the Enforcement of the Law of Safeguarding Secrets of Military Material Resources (Gunyo Shigen Himitsu Hogo Ho Shiko Kisoku, Ministries of War and Navy Ordinance No. 3 of 1939, promulgated on or about 26 June 1939).

(13) Law for the Protection of Military Secrets (Gunki Hogo Ho, Law No. 72 of 1937, promulgated on or about 17 August 1937, revised by Law No. 58, of 1941).

(14) Regulations for the Enforcement of the Law for the Protection of Military Secrets (Gunki Hogo Ho Shiho Kisoku, Ministry of War Ordinance No. 59, issued on or about 12 December 1939 and revised by Ministry of War Ordinance Numbers 6, 20 and 58 of 1941).

(15) The Religious Body Law (Shukyo Dantai Ho, Law No. 77 of 1939, promulgated on or about 8 April 1939).

(16) All laws, decrees, orders, ordinances and regulations amending, supplementing or implementing the foregoing enactments.

Must Free Prisoners

C. Release immediately all persons now detained, imprisoned, under "protection or surveillance", or whose freedom is restricted in any other manner who have been placed in that state of detention, imprisonment, "protection and surveillance", or restriction of freedom:

(1) Under the enactments referred to in paragraph 1 a and b above.

(2) Without charge.

(3) By charging them technically with a minor offense, when, in reality, the reason for detention, imprisonment, "protection and surveillance", or restriction of freedom, was because of their thought, speech, religion, political beliefs, or assembly.

The release of all such persons will be accomplished by 10 October 1945.

D. Abolish all organizations or agencies created to carry out the provisions of the enactments referred to in paragraph 1 a and b above and that part of, or functions of, other offices or sub-divisions of other civil departments and organs which supplement or assist them in the execution of such provisions. These include, but are not limited to:

(1) All secret police organs.

(2) Those departments in the Ministry of Home Affairs, such as the Bureau of Police, charged with supervision of publications, supervision of public meetings and organizations, censorship of motion pictures, and such other departments concerned with the control of thought, speech, religion or assembly.

(3) Those departments, such as the Special Higher Police (Tokubetsu Koto Keisatsu Bu), in the Tokyo Metropolitan Police, the Osaka Metropolitan Police, any other Metropolitan Police, the police of the territorial administration of Hokkaido and the various Prefectural police charged with supervision of publications, supervision of public meetings and organizations, censorship of motion pictures, and such other departments concerned with the control of thought, speech, religion or assembly.

(4) Those departments, such as the Protection and Surveillance Commission, and all protection and surveillance stations responsible thereto, under the Ministry of Justice charged with Protection and Surveillance and control of thought, speech, religion, or assembly.

Home Minister Ousted

E. Remove from office and employment the Minister of Home Affairs, the Chief of the Bureau of Police of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Chief of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board, the Chief of Osaka Metropolitan Police Board, the Chief of any other Metropolitan Police, the Chief of the Police of the Territorial Administration of Hokkaido, the Chiefs of each Prefectural Police Department, the entire personnel of the Special Higher Police of all Metropolitan, Territorial, and Prefectural police departments, the Guiding and Protecting officials and all other personnel of the Protection and Surveillance Commission and of the Protection and Surveillance Stations. None of the above persons will be reappointed to any position under the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Justice or any police organ in Japan. Any of the above persons whose assistance is required to accomplish the provisions of this directive will be retained until the directive is accomplished and then dismissed.

F. Prohibit any further activity by police officials, members of police forces, and other government, national or local, officials or employees which is related to the enactments referred to in paragraph 1 a and b above and to the organs and functions abolished by paragraph 1 d above.

G. Prohibit the physical punishment and mistreatment of all persons detained, imprisoned, or under protection and surveillance under any and all Japanese enactments, laws, decrees, orders, ordinances and regulations. All such persons will receive at all times ample sustenance.

H. Ensure the security and preservation of all records and any and all other materials of the organs abolished in paragraph 1 d. These records may be used to accomplish the provisions of this directive, but will not be destroyed, removed, or tampered with in any way.

Report by October 15

I. Submit a comprehensive report to this Headquarters not later than 15 October 1945 describing in detail all action taken to comply with all provisions of this directive. This report will contain the following specific information prepared in the form of separate supplementary reports:

(1) Information concerning persons released in accordance with paragraph 1 c above. (to be grouped by Prison or institution in which held or from which released or by office controlling their protection and surveillance)

(a) Name of person released from detention or imprisonment or person released from protection and surveillance, his age, nationality, race and occupation.

(b) Specification of criminal charges against each person released from detention or imprisonment or reason for which each person was placed under protection and surveillance.

(c) Date of release and contemplated address of each person released from detention or imprisonment or from protection and surveillance.

(2) Information concerning organizations abolished under the provisions of this directive:

(a) Name of organization.

(b) Name, address, and title of position of persons dismissed in accordance with paragraph 1 e.

(c) Description by type and location of all files, records, reports, and any and all other materials.

(3) Information concerning the Prison System and Prison Personnel.

(a) Organization chart of the Prison System.

(b) Names and location of all prisons, detention centers and jails.

(c) Names, rank and title of all prison officials (Governors and Assistant Governors, Chief and Assistant Chief Warders, Warders and Prison doctors).

(4) Copies of all orders issued by the Japanese Government including those issued by the Governors of Prisons and Prefectural Officials in effectuating the provisions of this directive.

2. All officials and subordinates of the Japanese Government affected by the terms of this directive will be held personally responsible and strictly accountable for compliance with and adherence to the spirit and letter of this directive.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst Adjutant General.

Government Is Warned To Stop Interfering In Affairs of Korea

The Japanese Government on Wednesday received a stern warning from General Douglas MacArthur not to attempt to exercise any administrative authority in Korea where "military government is the solo authority." In the note to the Government, the Supreme Headquarters said "it is alleged that the Japanese Government has promoted Japanese officials or civil service functionals serving in Southern Korea. All such purported promotions are ineffective."

Ex-Cabinet Was Set On Making Reforms

Ogata Visits Prime Minister On MacArthur Directive—Drastic Cut Among Officials

Following receipt on October 4 of a memorandum from headquarters of General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces, containing a demand for the abolition of the political police in Japan, the Government sent Taketora Ogata, Chief Cabinet Secretary, to the official residence of Prime Minister H. I. H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni at Reinanzaka, Akasaka, at 7:40 p.m. the same day to confer with His Imperial Highness in regard to the new development.

Following the conference, it was reported that at its regular meeting on October 5 the Cabinet would make a formal decision on the matter.

It was reported that the Government will avoid a mass resignation of the Cabinet and choose to take the occasion provided by the action of headquarters of the Supreme Allied Commander not only to appoint a successor to Home Minister Iwao Yamazaki but also to carry out a sweeping reconstruction of the Cabinet which has been pending for some time.

Officials to Be Halved

In a further move to adjust the domestic administation to meet the need of observing the terms of the Potsdam Proclamation, the Cabinet at its meeting on October 2 decided on a more than 50 per cent reduction in the personnel of the Government and also on the reform of the organization and the operation of the administrative system and a fundamental change in the system of officials, the Yomiuri-Hochi reports.

According to the decision of the Cabinet it will be the goal of the Government in reducing the personnel of the Government to return to the condition which prevailed in 1931 before the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident. All steps necessary to realize the reduction will be taken before May 31 next year. At present there are about 300,000 officials of hannin rank and over in the central and prefectural governments both at home and in overseas territories. The number was 134,500 before the Manchurian Incident.

With regard to the reform of the organization and the operation of the administrative machinery and the reform of the system of officials, it was decided by the Cabinet that a Council of Cabinet Members should be organized to formulate reform plans which should be ready by October 31.

Prime Minister Prince Higashikuni is to name the members of the Council, which will be presided over by Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Minister of State, without Portfolio, and include Taketora Ogata, Minister of State without Portfolio, Finance Minister Juichi Tsushima, Justice Minister Chuzo Iwata, and Education Minister Tamon Maeda.

Epidemics Spreading In Germany; Early Aid Urged by Montgomery

Field Marshal Barnard Montgomery, Allied Deputy Supreme Commander in Europe, declared in London on Wednesday that epidemics in Germany was on the increase and that short rationing, bad housing and lack of fuel would be even worse this winter if nothing is done, according to a London dispatch. The Field Marshal stressed that he had no desire to pamper the Germans, but he was not prepared to see disease spread in Europe. "We should import into Germany," he said, "any food such as wheat of which there is no world shortage."

Navy Demobilization Nearing Completion

19 Ships on Way to Bring Back 5,700 Men of Overseas Forces

The demobilization of the Japanese Navy in Japan Proper as well as overseas was nearing completion at the end of September, Domei reports:

In Japan Proper, approximately 1,200,000 naval personnel including 64 flag officers headed by Admirals Koshiro Oikawa, Nobutake Kondo and Yorio Sawamoto, were demobilized.

Some 99,000 officers and men are still remaining, principally those dealing with demobilization affairs at the Navy Ministry, naval stations and naval defense headquarters or those who have been charged with the task of minesweeping and transport of personnel from abroad or those who are the crews of disarmed warcraft. As soon as the necessary steps concerning the termination of war are completed, they will be demobilized.

About 450,000 men are overseas. In order to bring them home quickly, transports and other vessels are being prepared but, owing to lack of bottoms, the complete demobilization of these officers and men outside Japan will take several years.

From Mereyon Island, the Japanese forces of 1,630, consisting of 788 navy men, have already returned.

The ships which sailed from Japan on October 4 to bring back demobilized troops numbered 19. They can carry about 5,700 men.

According to the Asahi, about 1,000 troops on Otorishima Island are scheduled to arrive here on the Tachibana Maru today. The troops on Mille Island in the Marshall Group, numbering about 2,600 aboard the Hikawa Maru, are expected to reach Japan tomorrow, while 2,500 from Minamitorishima will return on the following day on the Daiichi Taikai Maru.

Two Kings Meeting

Domei

JEDDA, October 4.—King Farouk of Egypt and King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia will hold a conference near Taif, in the neighborhood of Mecca. The Egyptian King is at present on a cruise in the Red Sea. While the expected meeting may be nothing more than friendly exchanges, some quarters believe the two Kings will discuss questions of Arab unity.

Although there has been little news of the whereabouts of King Farouk since he left for his cruise, it has been reported here that he has already visited Yemen.

Molotov Bares Stand On Control of Japan

Consultative Body Agreeable But Joint Control Council Also Desired by Moscow

Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov has informed the United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes that the Soviet Government attaches great significance to the planned formation of an Allied control apparatus in Japan, the Moscow radio announced on Wednesday.

The statement came in a reply to Mr. Byrnes who informed Mr. Molotov that he had come to an agreement with British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin regarding the creation of a Far Eastern Consultative Commission. Secretary Byrnes referred to the fact that earlier the Soviet Union and China had given their consent to such action.

In his reply, according to the broadcast, the Soviet Foreign Commissar stated: "At the present time, I must first of all declare that your statement to the effect that the Soviet Government has agreed to the proposal concerning the formation of a consultative commission for Japan does not exactly describe the actual position."

Then after declaring that the Soviet Government as far back as September 24 handed to the Council of Foreign Ministers a memorandum containing a proposal for the formation of a Control Commission in Japan with headquarters in Tokyo, Mr. Molotov said: "The Soviet Government considers that while war lasted and as long as the Japanese forces were not disarmed, there were good reasons for concentrating all functions for the control of Japan in the hands of the Allied Commander-in-Chief. However, once this phase is passed, many problems, mainly of political, financial and economic nature, confront the Allies and to deal with such questions, it is imperative to create an Allied organ which would enable the Allied powers who played a decisive role in the defeat of Japan to carry on an agreed policy and to shoulder common responsibility."

Mr. Molotov stated that the Soviet Government still holds to the position outlined in the September 24 memorandum.

In conclusion, Mr. Molotov confirmed that the Soviet Government deems it expedient to form an Allied Consultative Commission in addition to the Control Council for Japan as stipulated in the American proposal.

He declared that this Consultative Commission should meet under the chairmanship of the United States representative and including besides the four Allied powers the other countries which took an active part against Japan.

"The Soviet Government, however, considers," Mr. Molotov said, "that the formation of such an Allied Consultative Commission should be preceded by a decision of the governments of the four Allied powers to form a Control Council on Japan, since postponement of this decision creates considerable difficulties."

RESUMING AVIATION MEET

Montreal Conferees to Codify International Air Standards

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 4.—Dr. Edward P. Warner, President of the Interim Council of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization, on Tuesday expressed hope that when the conference resumes in Montreal, October 15, it will codify the international air standards.

Dr. Warner said that all nations have equal interest in establishing international aviation standards, even though all nations may not do the same amount of international flying. It may be that only a few nations will operate services spanning the world. However, internal aid of regional airlines throughout the world will receive benefits of international standardization of airways, facilities and operating methods as well as inter-continental air routes.

All nations have been invited to submit their views. First consideration when the sessions resume will be given to the revising of the 12 technical annexes drafted at the Chicago conference last Fall. All except two annexes are considered ready for the submission to the subcommittees. Two exceptions which will require further study are one on standards governing the licensing of operating and mechanical personnel and other on airworthiness requirements for civil aircraft engaging in international flights. Acceptable annexes include those on airways systems, communications procedures, air rules, air traffic control, and meteorological protection.

Truman Won't Proclaim Philippine Independence Earlier Than July 4, 1946

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 4.—President Truman told his press conference yesterday that he would not proclaim Philippine independence earlier than the statutory date of July 4, 1946. He explained that the Filipinos must have time to set their house in order and hold a free democratic election. He added that it would be neither just nor fair to the Filipinos to proclaim their independence until the rehabilitation program has been worked out and until there has been a "determination of the fundamental problem involved in our mutual relationship after independence."

Huge Tax Increase Being Contemplated

Both Direct, Indirect Levies For Next Fiscal Year Likely to Be Affected

An epoch-making tax increase measure promises to be enforced for the next fiscal year by the Government in order to meet the signal change in the country's economic and financial conditions following the termination of war, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The present fiscal year's tax revenue of the Government will go off sharply by 29.2 per cent from the original, or ¥4,070,000,000, and the monopoly revenue by 71.7 per cent, or ¥5,390,000,000. This means that the Government revenue is estimated to decrease from the original amount of ¥16,059,000,000 to ¥10,468,000,000. To make matters worse the next fiscal year's revenue is likely to go off to about ¥5,000,000,000, due to a wholesale suspension of large industrial enterprises.

The funded borrowings of the Government at the end of the present fiscal year are estimated to total ¥150,000,000,000, for which the Government must pay an annual interest of nearly ¥9,000,000,000. Besides, the Government must pay a large amount of pensions.

Taking all this into consideration, the Tax Bureau of the Finance Ministry has just started investigation on a large-scale tax increase for the next fiscal year, the paper reports. The tax increase plan under contemplation involves an elaborate-scale raise of sake wine tax, admission tax, amusement tax, eating and drinking tax, house tax, tobacco and salt monopoly taxes, railway fare, postage stamp tax, postcard rate and other direct and indirect taxes. A property tax, which has often been planned, but failed to be realied thus far, is expected to be established at the same time, the paper adds.

DENIES IRAN RULERS' RIFT

Situation Clarified by Envoy; Queen Taking Health Trip

Domei

CAIRO, October 4.—Mahmoud Djom, Iranian Ambassador to Egypt, yesterday denied recent reports of differences between Iranian King Mohammed Reza Pahlevi and Queen Fawzia.

These reports gained support from an extended visit of the Queen on her brother King Farouk of Egypt, the Ambassador told Reuter in an exclusive interview, adding the Queen visited Egypt hoping to improve her health after suffering from malaria. After a long holiday at Alexandria, and a cruise on the Red Sea with King Farouk, the Queen now feels much better and she will likely return to Teheran in the near future.

U.S. Confirms Reply

The White House spokesman on Wednesday night finally settled the question of whether President Truman had received a reply from British Prime Minister Clement Attlee on the Palestine question. According to a Washington dispatch, the spokesman declared the President received a telegram on Wednesday morning. It was at first denied that the White House had received the reply which an earlier London announcement pointed out was sent two weeks ago.

Sugar Stocks in Java

Clinton Anderson, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, disclosed on Tuesday that 1,600,000 tons of sugar have been discovered in the ports of Java since the Japanese surrendered, according to a Washington report on Wednesday. He said it should shorten the period of sugar rationing in the United States considerably. The sugar will be added to the United Nations pool and will start moving to the United States within two weeks.

Higashikuni Gov't Offers Resignation To Throne Friday

Near-Completion of Mission Given as Reason for Quitting of 'Surrender Cabinet'

The Higashikuni Cabinet resigned en bloc on Friday afternoon. Domei gave the following reasons for the Cabinet's action: The signing of the documents of Japan's surrender to the Allied Powers, which formed the largest mission imposed on the Cabinet, was completed and the entry of the Allied forces into Japan has been carried out without interruption. Moreover, the demobilization of the Japanese Army and Navy, which was the most difficult task for the Cabinet, has progressed satisfactorily. Thus, all important affairs concerned with the termination of the war have almost ended. Taking advantage of all this, the Higashikuni Cabinet has decided to resign.

Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni expressed his intention to resign at Friday's regular Cabinet meeting. All other Cabinet members agreed to take the same step as the Prime Minister. The meeting temporarily adjourned at 12.05 p.m. the same day. Prime Minister Higashikuni then proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 1:15 p.m. and tendered the resignation of all Cabinet members to the Throne.

Among the men whose names are mentioned as likely to receive the Imperial command to form the next cabinet are:

Baron Kijuro Shidehara, former Foreign Minister; Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, former Prime Minister; Ichiro Hatoyama, former Minister of Education; Hachiro Arita, former Foreign Minister, and Prince Fumimaro Konoye, former Prime Minister.

The Higashikuni Cabinet was composed as follows:

Prime Minister—H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni
Foreign Minister—Shigeru Yoshida
Home Minister—Iwao Yamazaki
Finance Minister—Juichi Tsushima
War Minister—General Sadamu Shimomura
Navy Minister—Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai
Justice Minister—Dr. Chuzo Iwata
Education Minister—Tamon Maeda
Welfare Minister—Kenzo Matsumura
Agriculture and Forestry Minister—Dr. Kotaro Sengoku
Commerce and Industry Minister—Chikuhei Nakajima
Transportation Minister—Naoto Kobiyama
Minister without Portfolio—Prince Fumimaro Konoye
Minister without Portfolio—Taketora Ogata
Minister without Portfolio—Lieutenant General Toshishiro Obata

P.I. IS HIT HARD BY WAR

McNutt Says Devastation Worst Than Any Battle Areas in World

Domei

PHILADELPHIA, October 4.—Paul V. McNutt, U.S. High Commissioner to the Philippines, stated on Tuesday that the islands suffered greater devastation during the war than any battle areas in the world.

Mr. McNutt, who will leave within a month to revive production in the islands, declared: "I have seen wreckage at its worst but the ruin left by the Japanese on this chain of islands is something that invites horrors."

The High Commissioner declared that shipments of sugar from the islands probably must wait for at least three years. "It's going to take time to rebuild their industry and economy but it will be done," he said.

U.S. Inviting Reich Scientists

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 4.—A group of outstanding German scientists and technicians is being brought to the United States to aid in the military research here, according to the War Department. The names of the Germans were not disclosed.

Tigers Even Up Series

The Detroit Tigers got their revenge today in the second game of the 1945 World Series by defeating the Chicago Cubs by the score of 4-1.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Friday.

Fine with northeasterly winds.

Banned Peace Ruling Was Anti-Red in Aim

Ranked With German, Italian Laws as World's 3 Great Suppression Tools

The Peace Preservation Law, one of the regulations which have been ordered abolished by the MacArthur Headquarters in its latest directive issued on Thursday, had as its main objective the rigid suppression of Communist activities, according to Domei.

Promulgated on April 21, 1925, the law was put into force on May 12 of the same year. On June 30, 1928, the law was revised by the issuance of an Emergency Imperial Ordinance. Since then, it had been revised on several occasions. The law is concerned with supervision over all actions which aim at bringing about a change in the fundamental character of Japan and which deny the right of the people to own property.

However, the ultimate object of the Peace Preservation Law was to suppress completely and without mercy all actions relative to Communism. According to the law, all those who organized groups or became leaders in Communist movements were liable to penalties of death, life imprisonment, or imprisonment of more than five years. Those who aided the movements were to be imprisoned for more than two years. Those who organized groups with the aim of denying the rights of the people to own property and others who cooperated in the movements of the aforementioned groups were liable to imprisonment of less than 10 years. Those who discussed or caused actions demanding the change of the fundamental character of Japan or denied private property were to be imprisoned for less than seven years, according to the law.

The Peace Preservation Law further stipulated that those who engaged in rioting with the abovementioned aims were liable to imprisonment of less than 10 years and that others who gave financial assistance, to imprisonment of less than five years.

Up to the present the law had suppressed many ideological and cultural movements and exacted numberless victims. Now that Japan has started on a new road to safeguard freedom of thought and expression with the aim of establishing a new country on a democratic basis, the people had begun to demand the abolition of the law. The Government on its part, had decided to ease restrictions on the press, assembly and expression while General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters had ordered the Imperial Government to abolish all controls on speeches.

In connection with the suppression of expression and violation of the people's rights, the deaths of Kiyoshi Miki and Jun Tozaka, both liberal authors and critics, have brought to light secret trials and unlawful arrests rampant during the war, thus presenting serious social problems.

The demand for the abolition of the Peace Preservation Law, the Peace Preservation Police Law and the Law against the Violation of Police Regulations, particularly of the Peace Preservation Law which constituted the core of restrictions on thoughts, had become strong among the people. The Peace Preservation Law was so rigid and severe that even at the time it was decreed, voices were raised against the enforcement of the law. In its severity, it had been compared to the Italian Emergency Law for the punishment of political criminals enacted in 1926 and the Republic Protection Law enforced in Germany in 1929. Together with the Peace Preservation Law, these three had been named the three great suppression laws of the world.

NIMITZ REACHES 'FRISCO

Given Hero's Welcome; Stresses U.S. Control of Seas

Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, was given a hero's welcome as he arrived at the Oakland airport where he was met by his wife and en route to down-town San Francisco in an automobile parade, according to a San Francisco report on Wednesday. Admiral Nimitz was given the key to the city of San Francisco.

"In an address, the Admiral declared that new weapons and the atomic bomb changed the character of warfare, but it will not change the fact that the United States must have control of the sea. "We have such control now along with the power and resources," he said, "and we must keep them."

Zhukov Postpones U.S. Trip

Marshal Georgi Zhukov, Commander of the Red Army in Berlin, has postponed his visit to the United States owing to illness, according to a Washington report on Wednesday.

Pilgrims Leave for Mecca

Domei

JERUSALEM, October 4.—The first party of pilgrims to make the sacred journey to Mecca from Palestine since the war ended, left here by train yesterday.

Isolationism Trend In U.S. Died in June '40, Says George Gallup

Political isolationism in the United States died in June, 1940, declared George Gallup in Paris on Wednesday, according to a Paris report. Mr. Gallup declared that 90 per cent of the American people are in favor of the U.S. participation in world affairs, but added that another isolationism has come to life, namely economic isolationism. He said that the sole national care in international politics is to prevent the recurrence of another disastrous conflict. And general opinion in the United States believes that there is only military alliance with France, Britain and the Soviet Union.

Coal Miners' Strike In U.S. Now Serious

Over 90,000 Idle in Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky And Pennsylvania

Domei

CHICAGO, October 3.—Over 90,000 miners are idle in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky in which States nine foremen have ceased work in an effort to force the recognition of this union.

The estimated total of 450,000 workers now are idle throughout the United States as the result of the strike. Over 2,000 oil workers now on a strike on the West Coast and fresh strikes on the East Coast resulted in the closing down of five Shell plants in New Jersey.

The walkouts in the coal industry is estimated to be costing half a million tons of coal daily. Service is being slowly restored with 250,000 electric power users in Texas where the striking powerhouse men have been replaced.

New York's loading and discharge of over 40 ships in New York Harbor brought a standstill last night by an unauthorized strike of nearly 10,000 dockers. The cause of the strike is reported to be the docker's dissatisfaction over the increased pay of eight cents and the weight cargo which they expected to handle.

Miners' Strike Serious

Domei

NEW YORK, October 3.—The United States strike wave spread today to the soft coal industry and now involves altogether 425,000 workers.

So serious is the coal situation that the Government has prohibited all coal deliveries except to hospitals and essential services.

Some steel mills already have closed.

Hundreds and thousands of people went breadless in New Jersey as the strikers were stationed at the bridge and the tunnel entrances where they prevented bread from being brought into the State.

One strike was settled when longshoremen from New York City returned to work today after a two-day walkout which had disrupted plans for the return of troops and transport of army and relief supplies.

AGREES ON CONSTITUTION

World Trade Union Committee in Paris Reaches Accord

Domei

PARIS, October 4.—The Constitutional Committee of the World Trade Union Conference has unanimously agreed on the constitution of the new World Federation of Trade Union after acceptance of the main British amendments.

Announcing this to the cheering delegates yesterday, the American delegate, Sidney Hillman, Chairman of the Committee, said, "I am sure that the constitution will be adopted without delay. We have attained unity which world labor demanded."

Members of the Constitutional Committee are delegates from the United States, Britain, France, China, India, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Shanghai-S.F. Air Line

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 4.—The U.S. Navy Air Transport Service will begin regular flights this month between the newly established China headquarters at Chiang Wan Field, Shanghai, and San Francisco. The new service will bring China within two days' flying time to the United States mainland. The navy's plans for extending its air lines in the Far East reached an advanced stage when naval officers completed an aerial survey of the main landing fields along the China coast and Formosa.

World's Tallest Building

The Moscow radio announced on Thursday that work will be resumed soon on what will be the world's tallest building. The structure is the 1,300 feet high Palace of the Soviets on which work was halted when the war broke out.

Keen Desire in China For Democracy Noted

Unity, Too, Is Universally Demanded by Chinese, Says Daily Worker

Domei

LONDON, October 4.—The Communist paper, Daily Worker, commenting yesterday on the establishment of the All Party Political Council in Chungking, writes that the demand for unity and democracy has become universal among the Chinese for they realize that only by achieving these things will the Chinese state be strengthened and China's international position be consolidated.

Continuing the journal said: "Moreover, only through unity and democracy can China advance economically and raise the living standards of the people. The three demands for unity, democracy, and economic development are famous—they are the three principles upon which Dr. Sun Yat-sen the founder of the Chinese. Republic, proposed that the republic should be built on. They are still universally accepted by the people as the only basis for an advance.

"In fact, the Kuomintang has claimed these three principles as the basis of its policy; while the Communist Party of the democratic league (the great mass movement formed in 1941 as a bloc of smaller democratic parties and political groups with the purpose of intensifying the war against Japan) and other progressive organizations stand for the true carrying out of these principles.

"Today, the only reactionary section of the Kuomintang and certain pro-Japanese treacherous elements stand in the way of realizing unity and democracy in China and with the defeat of Japan, they have lost their only support and can no longer carry out their splitting activities with any hope of success.

"These Chinese Quislings are still trying to exert some influence on China's policy but the supporters of progress are now stronger than ever before.

"Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, speaking to the people on September 3 on victory over Japan, said, 'We must now bring in democracy and constitutionalism and establish national unity.'

"The many millioned movement for democracy in China will see to it that these pledges are fulfilled."

Must Expedite Conciliation

Domei

NEW YORK, October 4.—The United States must not interfere in current Chinese negotiations for internal harmony, and yet at the same time, it should exert whatever influence possible to expedite conciliation, the New York Times said in an editorial on October 2. The editorial said in part:

"The Chinese have understandably had enough fighting. Faced with a possible civil war, all parties are willing to do some backing down. The newest plan is to submit important points of difference to the council whose decisions would be binding. The Generalissimo would preside over this council, but its membership would represent all political groups.

"Certainly it is not our business to help either faction to fight a civil war. Just as certainly, we ought to use our influence for conciliation and peace."

AIDING COTTON EXPORTERS

Export-Import Bank to Participate With Private Banks, Shippers

Domei

NEW YORK, October 4.—The Export-Import Bank is working on a plan with private interests to assist financing cotton exports involving the participation by the a Export-Import Bank, private banks and cotton shippers, according to a report by the American Cotton Shippers Association.

Under the plan, it is contemplated that the Export-import Bank would finance 85 per cent for the account of the shippers and the shippers would take up the remaining part at their own risk. The shippers would be given the first priority on claims followed by private banks and the Export-Import Bank in order.

Cotton Fabrics Plentiful

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 4.—The War Production Board announced on Wednesday sweeping relaxations of the cotton broadwoven fabric preference rating and distribution controls, explaining that the end of war has made cotton fabrics more plentiful for the civilian use.

Globester in S.F.

The world traveling Globester arrived in San Francisco on Thursday at 2:10 a.m. (Pacific Standard Time) on the last lap of its round-the-world journey, according to a San Francisco report. The plane is scheduled to take the air again at 5:30 the same morning and should be in Washington around 9 p.m. the same day. That would be three hours less than its original plan of 151 hours.

British Forces En Route To Andaman and Aman To Take Over Islands

Domei

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, October 4.—The British occupation forces are now on their way to take over the Andaman and the Aman Islands and a convoy is due to arrive at the weekend. Meanwhile, the hospital ship Bandra from Calcutta had arrived at Port Blair in South Andaman on September 26 carrying supplies for 143 Allied prisoners of war there and for the Japanese garrison of approximately 20,000 men who have been starving. Part of this garrison is deployed in Nicobar archipelago to the south.

U.S. Government Out To End Labor Trouble

Columnist Edson Shows Way To Gain Harmony Between Workers, Employers

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 4.—The success of the forthcoming labor-management-government conference depends on the agreement in basic principles of production, columnist Peter Edson said in an article in the New York World Telegram on October 1.

(The conference will open in Washington on November 5 and was called by President Truman and Secretary of Labor Lewis Schwellenbach at the suggestion of Senator Arthur Vandenberg to improve labor-management relations in the postwar era).

Mr. Edson said in part:

"All mistakes of the past labor-management peace conferences are being avoided. The agenda for the forthcoming conference is being prepared with considerable care and cooperation. What it aims is a short and simple declaration of fundamental principles in labor-relations. That is all anyone has any right to expect immediately.

"No effort is being made to prepare a finished collection of pious resolutions and platitudes. . . . Instead, a six-man advance planning sub-committee headed by Marine Major Paul L. Douglas, representing Secretary Schwellenbach, has merely worked toward an agreement on subjects that can be taken up by the conference and settled.

"Recognition of the right of collective bargaining will be included of course. But, balancing it off it is hoped that there will be a recognition of the right of management to manage. If agreement can be reached in this field, one of the most troublesome of all present day labor disputes might be removed from controversy.

"Agreement on simple principles are considered necessary before there can be any progress toward labor peace. Benefits of the forthcoming conference are therefore, not to be expected to be immediate. But, if top management and top labor can agree on fundamentals within some weeks or months after the conference closes, positive results might reasonably be expected."

U.S. NAVAL DISCHARGES

Now 9,400 Daily; To Be 16,000 By Late October

The U.S. Navy Department announced on Wednesday that its discharge rate is now some 9,400 daily and a total of 147,000 have been discharged since the start of the demobilization program, according to a San Francisco report. In the total were 17,000 officers and 120,000 enlisted men, the report said.

The Navy also said that the rate of 16,000 daily discharges is expected by late October. It added that 200,000 naval and marine personnel will be needed to man the Pacific bases after the demobilization is completed.

On the same day, the Navy announced that all naval reserves men and officers who have been prisoners of war for 60 days or more are now elegible for immediate discharge. The order also applies to enlisted men in the regular Navy whose period of enlistment has expired and has not been voluntarily extended. In this category are enlisted men who won temporary appointments or commission as officers.

Jews To New Homes

Domei

BERLIN, October 4.—Four hundred Jews, part of nearly 5,000, who have been living in the American 3rd Army's camp for displaced persons, began moving on Monday into the 25 nearby residences from where the Germans were evicted. Their transfer was ordered by General Dwight Eisenhower after he visited the camp two weeks ago.

UNHQ to Be in U.S.

Domei

LONDON, October 3.—The United Press today reports that the United Nations Preparatory Commission today voted to establish permanent headquarters of the world security organization in the United States.

THE ART OF MAKE-UP

Character of Actor Brought Out By Use of Vivid Paints

By S. A.

(Continued From Yesterday)

And because the make-up used is so heavy, the kuma-dori possesses the further advantage that even the oldest actor can make himself appear young to the audience. Thus Matsumoto Koshiro, one of Japan's first-rate actors, who is now seventy years old, still very effectively plays the part of the twenty-year-old Soga no Goro.

The origin of kuma-dori is not exactly known. For although it is true that it developed rapidly once the ara-goto had been introduced, history is not clear as to whether its founder was Ichikawa Danjuro I, who initiated the ara-goto. Some are of the opinion that it was introduced from China, where there is a very similar way of making up the face; however, it is very probable that when the ara-goto came suddenly into favor a number of actors each devised make-up methods of their own and that these were developed and fused into the present art of kuma-dori. Thus there are certain peculiar methods of kuma-dori handed down from father to son in the respective houses of Ichikawa Danjuro, the founder of ara-goto, and of Onoye Kikugoro, an actor noted for playing ghosts; while tradition has it that the indigo kuma-dori, used by the actor playing Fujiwara no Shihei, was first invented by a famous impersonator of villains, Nakajima Mihoyemon. In addition, it is said that a noted actor named Nakayama Heikuro invented various styles of kuma-dori to represent spirits. It would seem, therefore, that no one man was responsible for devising the kuma-dori.

Anyone seeing actors made up in kuma-dori for the first time may find it difficult to understand just what it symbolizes. He may receive an impression of power, prowess or the like, but may wonder why such lines are drawn on the face. Unfortunately there is no authenticated explanation of this point; however, an interesting and plausible theory has been advanced by one experienced actor, named that the lines represent the swelling blood vessels on the protagonist's face. In any case, kuma-dori is not used by actors in plays of which the object is to present things as they really are. It is not applicable of course to modern plays, nor even to historical ones if they are treated as social dramas.

Kuma-dori is therefore limited in its application to symbolical plays, such as ara-goto and dance dramas, its use being ruled out in the case of a large number of old Japanese dramas and sketches. This limited applicability of the art has resulted in its having many peculiarities, which contribute to its special character. Possessed of an underlying spirit comparable in some ways to that of modern impressionism, it remains at the same time as uniquely Japanese as the kabuki drama with which it is inseparably linked.

There are about a hundred kinds of kuma-dori of which the commonest are ippon-guma, nihon-guma and mukimi-guma. The ippon-guma is symbolic of bravery and is characterized by the drawn in rouge. It is specially suited for use in dramas of the type of "Kokusenya Kassen," setting off both story and hero to advantage. Watohnai, the hero of this drama, who appears with his face painted in the ippon-guma style is a warm-hearted warrior of outstanding bravery, who, for the sake of justice, fights in the cause of China, killing and defeating many soldiers and even fighting and catching a tiger. The drama itself, originally adapted from a puppet-show of the same title, is planned on a large scale and resembles a musical play in performance.

What appears strange at first sight in this drama is the fact that while the hero Watohnai is made up so strikingly, the other principal characters are all made up in rather natural colors. But those accustomed to the kabuki realize the essential fitness of the contrast. There is no inconsistency; for because the hero is so conspicuously made up and because his acting and intonation are based on the laws of ara-goto, he creates a clear-cut impression on the audience that enhance the dramatic effect of the play.

Another good example is the classical drama "Shibaraku." Written about three hundred years ago, this is a genuine kabuki drama which was first produced in Yedo. Its plot is a simple one. A powerful and tyrannous samurai has arrested a number of the people who would not obey him and orders his retainer to behead them. At this moment a cry of "shibaraku" (Wait a while!) is heard and a hero of the superman type makes his appearance. This hero overwhelms the samurai and saves the lives of the weak. Juvenile though this plot may seem, it contains a powerful moral. The tyrannous samurai reprents the military classes of those days, while the prisoners about to be beheaded represent the oppressed masses. And the hero who appears crying "shibaraku" symbolizes the savior whose coming the masses had been awaiting. Thus the play is an expression of, and at the same time an outlet for, the pent-up feelings of the masses. Later, with the development of a money economy, the masses were released from their state of absolute subjugation and hence there was no longer any need for such an escapist play. Nevertheless it remains an excellent specimen of the ara-goto drama.

In the performance of this play, three different kinds of kuma-dori are used. One of these is the nihon-guma, which is applied to the hero. Like the ippon-guma, it is based on the use of rouge, but is more complicated than the latter and denotes a higher degree of bravery and greater idealism. Together with the imposing costume and other accessories used, it is a splendid representation of the strength and big-heartedness of a superman hero. Another type of kuma-dori is used by the samurai. It is called kuge-aku and consists of indigo lines drawn lengthwise and crosswise over the face. This type of make-up symbolizes the depths of wickedness. Finally there is the namazu-guma make-up used by the samurai's retainer, who, as an old servant type with a shaven head is known as a namazu-bohzu. Besides being given comic lines to speak and being an adept at clowning, this character has his face painted rouge, indigo and brown in order to enhance the effect of humorous timidity, which endears him to the audience.

Thus the kuma-dori is used not only to show bravery, supernatural qualities, but also comicality. The effect of comicality can be produced in another fashion too, as for example in the classical kabuki play "Soga no Taimen" (Soga's Interview). In this play the well-known historical figure Asahina is represented as being at the same time brave and comical, this effect being produced by the use of the saru-guma, or painting of the face so as to resemble that of a monkey.

Other types of kuma-dori again may be seen in the unique play "Kuruma-biki," which was adapted for the kabuki from a puppet show. Umeoh-maru and Sakura-maru, who are brothers, waylay Fujiwara no Shihei, who is approaching in a wagon. Matsuoah-maru then appears. He is a vassal of Shihei's and at the same time an elder brother of the other two men, with whom he quarrels. The chief character in this scene is Umeoh-maru, whose face is painted in the ippon-guma style to indicate at a glance his intrepid nature. As for Sakura-maru, he is a man of gentle but strong character and in order to indicate this his face is painted in mukimi-guma style; that is his face is painted white and his eyelids are rouged. The audience is thus made strikingly aware of the difference in character between the two brothers.

Matsuoh-maru's face on the other hand, is painted in the so-called matsuoh-guma style. This process consists mainly in painting the eyelids in rouge and indigo and then in drawing lines in indigo from the cheeks down to the chin by way of symbolizing a freshly-shaven face. The intention here is to signify a mixture of good and evil, for Matsuoh-maru, although he pretends to take sides with Shihei is in fact a good man. Fujiwara no Shihei, again, who is now seen standing up on the wagon, is painted the same as the samurai in "Shibaraku," that is in kuge-aku style, which symbolizes the worst possible type of character. To enhance the effect on the audience his tongue is moreover painted a deep red with rouge.

Finally there are the various types of kuma-dori used for the strange monsters which often appear in the dance dramas so frequently produced as part of the kabuki. Here we can trace the influence on the kabuki of the noh dance in which various spirits and monsters are portrayed, among those introduced into the kabuki there being such creatures as demons, thunder-deities, tree spirits and many others. In order to bring their ghastliness and supernatural power into full play, kuma-dori is most essential and in fact each monster has its own kuma-dori. For example, the face of an actor playing the part of a monstrous lion must be painted golden to make manifest his superhuman power. Masks are in general use in the case of the noh dance and it is thought that the devices used in making kuma-dori of this kind have been derived from the noh masks. Such masks have certainly proved a source of inspiration to many kabuki actors in evolving their particular kuma-dori.

We have thus seen that kuma-dori is an art peculiar to the kabuki theater and that it serves to demonstrate tellingly the character of players on the stage by means of their make-up. Its invention several hundred years ago was a noteworthy achievement, and even more noteworthy is the fact that this old art of make-up still retains is symbolical value and can still move present-day audiences.

(End)

French, Annamites See British General

Gracey Tells Them 'Tommies' In Indo-China Solely to Disarm Japanese

In Saigon, five representatives of the French Government on Thursday morning conferred with leaders of the Annamite forces at the headquarters of the British Commander, Major General Douglas Gracey, according to a London dispatch.

The Southeast Asia Command the day before had announced that the rebellious Indo-Chinese natives had accepted an Allied armistice offer and both sides have ceased fire.

A report broadcast by the All-India radio said that the Thursday talks lasted for nearly two hours, and when it was over the leaders of both sides shook hands.

According to the radio report, General Gracey opened the meeting and made it plain that the only task of the British troops now in Indo-China was to disarm the Japanese. After making this point clear the General left the meeting.

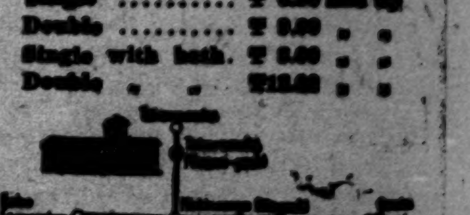
It is reported that before the meeting ended, decisions were made for the earliest possible exchange and return of all hostages. It was agreed also to hold a further meeting within three days.

Another report from Saigon said that the city is now comparatively quiet.

Russian, Swiss Rift Settled

Domei

MOSCOW, October 4.—The Russian Government announced on Tuesday that the dispute with Switzerland over the repatriation of the Soviet nationals has been satisfactorily settled. The announcement said that all Russian citizens interned in Switzerland during the war and totaling 9,603 have been returned home.



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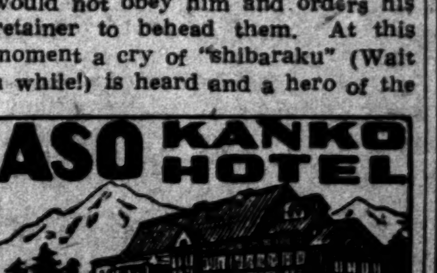

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Unemployed in Japan Will Total 4,770,000

Many Demobilized Men Expected to Be Reinstated In Former Positions

According to figures compiled by the Welfare Ministry it is estimated there will be a total of 4,770,000 persons out of work in Japan when the demobilization of troops and the adjustment of industries to fit in with the new situation which has arisen out of the termination of the war, have been brought to completion, the Asahi reports. This estimate is based on the assumption that 3,070,000 of the women and girls who were set to work during the war are replaced by men.

The figures of the Welfare Ministry show that work will have to be found for 3,960,000 men who are to be discharged from military service in the first of the demobilizations and for 4,130,000 men who are to lose their jobs as a result of the readjustment of Japan's industrial system which will be necessary to meet the needs of the changed situation.

Of the 3,810,000 demobilized men 2,540,000 will be reinstated in the positions occupied by them before they joined the colors. Of those workers who have been thrown out of employment by the adjustment of the industrial system, it is considered possible that 1,270,000 will return to the occupation in which they were engaged before they were set to work at their jobs in the industries.

This consideration shows that there will be 4,280,000 unemployed men in Japan when the first military demobilization and the adjustment of the country's industrial system have been brought to completion.

The second military demobilization will involve 3,650,000 officers and men of the army and the navy who are outside the Japanese mainland. They will be brought back to Japan, as will also the Japanese residents outside the Japanese mainland, who number 3,000,000.

Of the 3,650,000 men who will be demobilized there are 1,420,000 who have a prospect of being reinstated in the positions which they occupied before they were called up. Assuming that 1,500,000 of the Japanese residents who will be brought back to Japan need employment, it is possible to get 170,000 reinstated in positions which they held before they left Japan.

So it is that a total of 3,560,000 persons will be without employment as a result of the second military demobilization and the withdrawal to Japan of Japanese subjects residing outside the Japanese mainland. They are divided into 2,230,000 demobilized men and 1,330,000 Japanese from foreign territories.

If to these unemployed are added the persons who are unemployed as the result of the first demobilization and the adjustment of Japan's industrial system, the unemployed population of Japan when the military mobilization and the readjustment of the industrial system have been completed and when the Japanese residents in foreign countries are back in their country, the total unemployment in the country will reach 7,840,000. All these persons will not be without employment for any extended period.

There are the women and girls who are employed in various fields of endeavor. It is possible to replace 1,260,000 of them by men in the first instance, and 1,260,000 in the second, a total of 3,070,000. If it is possible to bring about this displacement of women by men, the unemployed male population of postwar Japan will diminish to 4,770,000.

Below are given tables showing the number of those demobilized men who have a prospect of being reinstated in the positions they held before they joined the fighting services and that of those thrown out of employment by the readjustment of the industrial system who have hopes of getting back to the jobs they were on before they were absorbed in the industries.

First Demobilization
(In 1,000)

	Demobilized	Discharged from factories	Total
Agriculture and Forestry	1,040	770	1,810
Fisheries	80	80	160
Mining	130	30	160
Industry	300	—	300
Commerce	150	70	220
Transportation	280	30	310
Official business and professions	540	—	540
Domestic affairs and others	20	290	310
Total	2,540	1,270	3,810
Second Demobilization			
Agriculture and Forestry	960	110	1,070
Fisheries	70	30	100
Mining	—	—	—
Industry	—	—	—
Commerce	—	—	—
Transportation	130	30	160
Official business and professions	250	—	250
Domestic affairs and others	10	—	10
Total	1,420	170	159

To these must be added the women who have a prospect of getting reinstated in the positions they held before they were employed in the industries. They number 8,470,000, or whom 4,280,000 were employed in agriculture and forestry before they entered the service of wartime industries, 290,000 in fisheries, 230,000 in mining, 730,000 in industry, 350,000 in commerce, 820,000 in transportation, 1,450,000 in official business and professions, and 320,000 at home in domestic affairs.

The figures below show the number of people working in various occupations at present; their number following the second stage of demobilization, estimated on the basis of the above factors; and their number for the year of 1930, when the depression hit the lowest level:

	Present	After 2nd stage demobilization	1930
	(In 1,000)		
Agriculture and forestry	13,500	16,400	17,300
Marine products	450	710	690
Mining	740	900	400
Industry	6,950	4,870	7,180
Commerce	2,030	2,250	6,020
Traffic	1,760	2,230	1,170
Public workers and free occupations	2,700	3,100	2,470
Domestic servants etc.	450	770	1,050
Total	30,580	30,730	36,280

Accordingly, after the second stage demobilization, in the fields of marine products, mining, traffic, and public and free occupations, more people will have to be fed than at the time of the rock-bottom depression. On the other hand, in the fields of agriculture and forestry, industry, commerce, and others, less people need be absorbed than about 1930. Yet, there will be encountered many difficulties, and a great task in thus to be solved by our social policies.

Housing Problem for U.S. Forces Here Gradually Being Solved, Says Col. Whatley

Tokyo's new hotel magnate—Colonel Vachel D. Whatley of Raleigh, North Carolina, is combing this scorched city for Japanese bell-hops, elevator boys, room clerks and all the other former hotel employes he can find.

Until he gets them rounded up and gets some of the other major problems of the city's hotel facilities solved, American occupation forces here will have to put up with something less than what the Waldorf has to offer back home.

But it won't be long, he believes.

The former staffs of the burned out hotels of Tokyo are gradually showing up for jobs with the Americans and Col. Whatley is getting more and more of the remaining office buildings of the city converted to living quarters for the rapidly increasing force of American officers and men.

Of one thing he is certain—no Americans of the Tokyo occupation force will have to sleep in tents this winter, most of them will be in heated buildings and some of them will even have running hot water.

The Japaneses have been ordered to restore heating and elevator service to all American-occupied buildings. Many of these facilities were removed to war plants during the final stages of the war and with the approach of cold weather there is an urgent demand for their restoration.

There are today some 9,000 officers and enlisted men of General Headquarters in Tokyo. The Allied Command has taken over nine hotels, clubs and office buildings as billets, and will probably acquire others. Officers are being quartered at the American Embassy Club, the Dai-Iti Hotel, a modern 600-room hostery built for the 1940 Olympics; the Imperial Hotel, the N.Y.K. Steamship Line office building, the Shufunotomo Building, YWCA, and the Navy Club.

Enlisted men are billeted in the Finance Building and the San Shin Building.

The Imperial Hotel, designed to be earthquake resistant by Frank Lloyd Wright, famous American architect, a quarter of a century ago, and which survived the 1923 quake, didn't do so well under B-29 hammering so that today only 92 of its rooms—about half the original number—are useable. The hotel is reserved for high ranking officers.

When General Headquarters moved its advances echelon from Manila to Tokyo soon after occupation, it was expected that only some 600 officers and men would actually be billeted in the Japanese capital. But in five weeks the number jumped to 9,000 and the task of feeding and housing them—a responsibility of Headquarters Company—has become a major problem. Col. Whatley who as headquarters commandant has charge of the work is a regular army officer who came overseas with the Central Pacific Command in 1942. He was been a member of GHQ since December 1944.

BROADCASTS FOR TEACHERS

Radio Program for Children Also To Be Resumed Soon

As an educational measure adapted to the new circumstances, it has been agreed between the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation and the Education Ministry to resume radio broadcasts for schools. As a first step, broadcasts for school teachers will start on October 22. They will be given at 2 p.m. six times a week so as to enable teachers throughout the country to hear and profit by them.

A communication will be issued in the near future by the Education Ministry as to the use of these broadcasts. The object is to promote a correct recognition of the new state of things, to cultivate the ability to think freely and critically, and to provide for actual needs such as presenting new materials for teaching civics or advising how to handle textbooks, thereby aiming at the introduction of the new educational principles and the reeducation of the teachers. Radio broadcasts for children is further being planned. They will be started about the middle of November in a form quite different from what they used to be.

In order to make up for the shortage of radio receivers, it has been decided to distribute dry cell receivers to the schools situated in areas where there is no electricity yet. At the same time steps are being taken so as to make it possible for the damaged receivers in the schools to be given priority in repairing at the local broadcasting stations or branches belonging to the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation, provided that a certificate from the head of the school be presented. These latter two steps are being taken by the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation.

HEATER OUTPUT PUSHED

Control Regulations for Electrical Appliance Makers to Be Eased

As one measure to cope with the shortage of fuel for household use, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is encouraging the production of electric heaters and for this end has decided on emergency steps to alleviate the control regulations concerning electric appliances, according to the Nippon Sangyo Keizai.

According to those regulations, a production license and a permit for the form of the model to be produced were neressary, the procedure requiring some two or three months. But in view of the fact that there will be need for a large number of new producers in order to introduce the use of electric heaters on a wide-scale basis, it has been decided to specially permit the production of electric heaters without any license, and to work out a particularly simple method concerning the permit for the model to be produced.

However, in order to forestall the manufacture of inferior products and eliminate the danger of fires or other harm to human lives, it is being planned to set certain norms and carry out inspections of the finished goods by a special electric heater inspection committee. Selection of the personnel for this committee being expected to be completed shortly, it is to hold its first meeting in the course of next week.

As to the distribution of the products, it is planned to have the Electric Appliances Distribution Control Company handle the distribution altogether. The various regional branches of the electric power supply companies will also put the heaters on sale in their various designated distribution stores.

Obituary

Takei Ogawa, art critic, succumbed on October 2 at the Nihon University Hospital to injuries received in a traffic accident near Kanda Station the previous day. He was 39 years of age. Last rites were observed from 10 to 11 a.m. Saturday at the home of the deceased at 2071 of 4, Shimo Ochiai, Yodobashi-ku.

Kotaro Sugimura, 74, adviser to the Asahi Shimbun and widely known under the pen-name of Sojinkan, passed away of heart disease at his home in Abiko, Chiba Prefecture. Funeral services were observed quietly by members of the family and relatives on Saturday.

The deceased, a native of Wakayama Prefecture, studied at the English Law School, the Kokumin Eigakkai English School and others. In 1892 he became editor of the Wakayama Shimpo and the following year worked as English translator for the Kokumin Shimbun in Tokyo.

He was a translator for the U.S. Legation in the early days and in 1904 entered the Asahi Shimbun, working as its London correspondent and contributed greatly toward the development of Japanese journalism. Besides publishing an English magazine, he was author of many novels which appeared in serial form in the Asahi and was also well-known as an essayist. His writings have been collected in 15 volumes.

Future Pulp Output For Japan Looks Bad

Reason Laid to Equipment in Overseas Territories Now Lost to Country

The outlook for Japan's future pulp output for paper production is not very bright as a great deal of the equipment in this branch of industry had been invested in the overseas territories which have been taken away from Japan since the termination of the war, according to the Nippon Sangyo Keizai.

In an attempt to make Japan self-sufficient in rayon pulp, the journal states, a five-year plan was adopted under which the pulp production equipment was bolstered, resulting in the present production capacity of pulp for paper manufacture amounting to about 1,227,000 tons. Accordingly, paper manufacturing plants were expanded, too.

Of this pulp manufacturing equipment, according to an investigation by the Paper Control Company, facilities for producing about 700,000 tons of paper are situated in Japan Proper, and for about 500,000 tons of paper in the so-called overseas territories of Karafuto, Formosa, and Korea. The latter facilities will be lost to Japan owing to the termination of the war.

In percentage figures, the equipment lost makes up 40 per cent of the production capacity, and the remaining equipment accounts for 60 per cent. Moreover, the lost equipment is far superior to that which remains in view of the fact it has been forming the nucleus of the outfit operating up to the present. In particular, loss of the equipment in Karafuto will greatly affect the supply of paper for domestic use hereafter.

Speaking for instance of sulphite pulp, of the total facilities capable of producing 480,000 tons, equipment for 140,000 tons is in Japan Proper, 300,000 tons in Karafuto, and the balance in Korea and Formosa. Moreover, while the sulphite pulp produced in Formosa and Korea was finished into paper and consumed locally, of the 300,000 tons turned out in Karafuto, part was finished into paper and shipped to Japan Proper. One part was also supplied to Japan Proper in the form of pulp.

Sulphite pulp is being used in the manufacture of all kinds of paper except coarse printing paper and other cheap grades of newsprint. With the equipment for 70 per cent of the output of chemically prepared pulp thus lost to Japan, much importance will be attached hereafter to the measure regulating the domestic paper demand and supply situation.

Moreover, for the production of Karafuto paper, the equipment remaining in Japan Proper accounts for 52,000 tons, whereas the lost Karafuto equipment aggregates 76,000 tons. Accordingly, proper measures to cope with the demand and supply situation of packing paper become an urgent problem.

As to the outlook concerning raw timber, at least 11,000,000 koku of wood will be required a year in order to keep the total domestic equipment running. Thus, also from the material side, the domestic self-supply in paper will not be an easy problem.

SHINJUKU OPENS MARKET

To Offer Household Necessities at Reasonable Prices

A street of new stores was scheduled to be opened on Friday afternoon in Shinjuku which will, together with the already opened and thriving Shinjuku Market, put on sale household and other articles of daily use.

Through the efforts of the Shinjuku Business Promotion Organization made up of old-established shops in Shinjuku to offer in large amounts and at reasonable prices stock articles of daily use to the public, a discussion was held. As a result, stores will be opened along the street in front of the Mitsukoshi Department Store at Shinjuku at 3-chome to the Daisoji Temple.

Pots, pans, knives, cosmetics, medicine, geta, shirts handkerchiefs socks and stockings will be sold as well as vegetables fruits, fish and other sea foods. About 110 shops were due to be opened on Friday with the number to be increased to about 200 shortly. Stores will be open from noon to sunset but as soon as lighting is repaired they will remain open to 9 p.m. The articles are offered at sacrificial prices slightly higher than the fixed price.

IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD

Changes Made in Structure; Simplification Is Decided

The Imperial Household Department has decided to carry out large-scale improvements in its structure. The decision was expected to be promulgated on Friday and put into effect immediately.

According to the decision, the General Affairs Bureau is to be incorporated into the Minister's Secretariate and a part of the Imperial Treasure Board, the Imperial Repairs Board and the Mews Board are to be liquidated to be replaced by the Construction and Repair Board. At the same time, the Hunting Section of the Board of Ceremonies is to be dissolved.

The newly installed minister's Secretariate comprises four sections; Archives and Documents, General Affairs, Investigation and Personnel. The General Affairs Bureau is to be reduced to the General Affairs Section. The Construction and Repairs Board will install five new sections, namely, Control, Commodities, Transportation, Construction and Equipment.

War Motifs Must Go From Japan's Stage

Plays With Peaceful Themes To Replace Sword-Wielding Drama of Yesterday

David Condo of the Department of Information and Education of General MacArthur's Headquarters, recently conferred with Mr. Matsumoto, managing director of Nippon Kogyo Kyokai (Japan Theatrical Association) and opined that plays and motion pictures depicting Japanese Bushido and the spirit of feudal gamblers and gangsters are not in line with the constructing of a new and democratic Japan.

After listening to a report on what's going on currently in Japan's theatrical world, Mr. Condo told Mr. Matsumoto he had noted that the majority of the playhouses and theaters this month are featuring ancient dramas on Japanese Bushido and chivalry of Japanese ruffians of ancient days. He pointed out that such plays, Kabuki and movies were one form of promoting Japanese militarism.

Mr. Condo said that to fulfill the terms of the Potsdam Declaration, Japan must hereafter depart from such drama, not permit their performance and instead encourage drama fostering liberalism and democracy.

He emphasized that the demobilized soldiers, volunteer student workers and others must be made to realize that Japan was defeated and that their duty now is to work for the construction of a peaceful Japan.

In revolutionizing Japanese drama, Mr. Condo believed the theatrical world should call for new material to be used as scenario and background material, as well as seek new playwriters and new stage talent.

Following Mr. Matsumoto's visit with Mr. Condo, the Japan Theatrical Association decided to adopt a new policy of providing good wholesome entertainment in keeping with the spirit of the Potsdam Declaration.

Shochiku, Toho and Yoshimoto Theatrical enterprises have already advertised for new plays and new talent. Meanwhile, representatives from these outfits are shortly expected to call at the Office of Information and Education.

Premier Heads Lineup Of Investigation Body

Names of All Officers of Council to Study Diet System Revealed

The Diet System Investigation Council, which was recently created, yesterday announced the appointment of its president, vice-presidents, members and secretaries.

The first council meeting is scheduled to be held at the Prime Minister's official residence at 1 p.m. on October 8.

His Imperial Highness General Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, the Prime Minister, has been named the president with Marquis Yukitada Sasaki, a member of the House of Peers, and Dr. Ichiro Kiyose, a member of the House of Representatives, as the vice-presidents.

The Council members, 45 in all, include Taketora Ogata, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet; Naokai Murase, Director of the Bureau of Legislation; Sonosuke Nagasaki, Director-General of the Research Board; Takeshige Ishiguro, Chief Secretary of the privy Council; Yoshimi Furui, Home Vice-Minister; Chisato Makino, Justice Vice-Minister; Jiro Kobayashi, Chief Secretary of the Upper House; Misao Oki, Chief Secretary of the Lower House; Count Hirotaro Hayashi, Zenjiro Horikiri, Naoshi Ohara, Marquis Moritatsu Hosokawa, Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, Joji Matsumoto, Viscount Takamasa Hachijo, Kasuo Kojima, Baron Shozo Yabuki, Baron Kimpei Matsuoka, Daizaburo Tsugita, Rentaro Mizuno, Yasuji Yuki, all members of the House of Peers; Takeji Yanami, Hitoshi Ashida, Makiye Koyanagi, Masataka Ota, Shichiroku Tanabe, Ryogoro Kato, Tetsutaro Hamano, Takataro Sakuda, Giju Manabe, Kokichi Uyeda, Hajime Miyazaki, Jotaro Kawakami, all members of the House of Representatives; Yashaku Takagi, Soichi Sasaki, Takao Saito, Minoru Togo, Tadaatsu Ishiguro, Yuzai Takahashi, Mrs. Fusaye Ichikawa, Toyohiko Kagawa, Aiichiro Fujiyama, Toshiye Obama, Hiroo Sasa, and Masaji Nagato.

As extra council members, 14 persons were appointed, including Masamichi Yamagiwa, Finance Vice-Minister, while 17 secretaries have been appointed headed by Naokai Murase, Director of the Bureau of Legislation.

Railway Lines Repaired

With the exception of the distance between Hongo and Akinakano on the main Sanyo Line, and between Mihara and Suwa on the Kure Line, both railway lines which had been disrupted since September 17 by damage caused by wind and flood have been repaired. From Wednesday through trains have been running via the Kure Line.

NOTICE TO RELEASED ALLIED CIVILIAN INTERNEES

The International Red Cross Committee invites all released Allied Civilian Internees remaining in Japan to register their full names, nationality, and present address with the Japan Delegation of the International Red Cross Committee, Central P.O. Box 316, Tokyo.

This request is formulated with a view to enabling the Japan Delegation of the International Red Cross Committee to answer inquiries from next-of-kin and friends concerning present welfare and whereabouts of Civilians released from Internment Camps in Japan.

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Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

ENGLISH speaking young lady wanted; will pay good salary. Please call on us between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. K. Hitta and Co. Ltd. 2 Ginza Sochome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

ENGLISH steno-typist wanted by a large Japanese firm. Apply Box 21, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

OFFICE boy-san, who can ride a bicycle wanted by a newspaper company in Tokyo. Also telephone operator (girl) with experience, preferably understanding some English. Please apply with personal history.
Apply Box 1, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

WELL educated foreigner speaking English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Japanese offers his services.
Apply Box 8, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Lost

BROWN leather bill fold containing sum of money lost by American soldier in Yokohama or vicinity. Return to Provost Marshal Office in Yokohama. Reward to finder by PFC. H.W. Densmore.

Wanted to Exchange

WANTED imported soap and canned provisions, in exchange for attractive Japanese "kakemono," painted by well-known artist.
Apply Box 202, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

BIG wardrobe-trunk made in Germany. Inspection at No. 6, Hinokicho, Akasaka-ku. N. Sakai.

COMMODORE Perry's Expedition 1852/4, 3 volumes, original issue printed 1856, Washington by Beverley Tucker, Senate Printers. Apply Box 13, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

COPIES of Nippon Times from the beginning of the Pacific War to the present, and Nippon Times Weekly for sale. Apply Box 15, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GENTLEMEN'S watches, imported, both wrist and pocket watches, for sale.
Apply Box 226, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HISTORY of Japan by Kaempfer, 3 volumes, printed Glasgow 1906. Apply Box 20, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HOUSEHOLD furniture for dining and drawing room, stoves, etc. of good make and in good condition for sale in Tokyo. Also two big stoves in Karuizawa. Apply Box 13, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

100 RARE old Japanese postage stamps at cheap price. Apply Box 14, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STAMPS for collection, Japanese, Manchurian and Chinese, etc. sheets, blocks or separate. All stamps issued during the war time. Delivered quickly according to information received. Apply K. Dourneff, No. 1234, Karuizawa.

STANDARD Corona typewriter, slightly used, in perfect condition to highest bidder. Apply W. Frey, Yokohama, Isogo-ku, Machiyacho 307.

TWO complete arts lounge furniture, two beds with spring matresses, one woollen carpet, one Persian carpet, one sewing machine, one electric stove. Apply Box 12, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ZEISS-Film-Camera, 16 m/m absolutely new, also new Olympia portable typewriter and Smith Corona portable typewriter used but in excellent condition. Offer (canned food, etc. preferred) to Box 21, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

ELECTRIC heater, electric iron, electric stove, man's raincoat large size, umbrella, rubber boots 11-11½ mm, wanted by foreigner for good price or in exchange for foodstuff. Apply Box 272, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo.

NEW or used standard typewriter (Underwood, Remington) immediately. Also rolling iron. Willing to pay a reasonable price. Apply Box 271, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

POSTAGE stamps used, of various countries also tweezers, hinges and albums if possible, at reasonable price. Apply Mabel Inomata, 79, Matsuga-oka, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted. Apply Box 214, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, new or used, any make, wanted immediately. Willing to pay a reasonable price. Apply Kenkyubu, Yokoyama Kogyo K.K., care of Seiyoken, 2, Shinobugaoka, Uyeno Park, Shitaya-ku.

SILK, cotton, rayon goods, silk kimonos, cultured pearls, curios, etc. Apply V. C. Mosha, 162/2 Kitano-cho 4-chome, Kobe.

VIOLIN and bow with accessories, music books and music stand at reasonable price.
Apply Box 6, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted

GENTLEMAN, university graduate wants to learn English conversation. Foreigner preferred. Apply Box 11, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE gentleman, University graduate, wishes to learn English conversation from foreign teacher. Apply Tsuneo Fukuchi, Akasaka [illegible], Fujisawa-shi, Kanagawa-ken.

General

MIMI Bluette (Baby Suite). Kindly address all communications to Box 10, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1945

The Miki Case

The case of Kiyoshi Miki threatens to develop into a major national issue. The facts of the case seem to be as follows: Mr. Miki, a well-known professor of philosophy and liberal writer, was secretly arrested on March 28, 1945, detained by the Metropolitan Police until the beginning of June, and then placed in Toyotama Prison where he was held incommunicado until he died under mysterious circumstances on September 28. No formal charges were ever filed against him; no legal trial was ever conducted on his case. It is naturally presumed that he was subjected to this treatment on account of his liberal views.

The friends of Mr. Miki are demanding an investigation, while all of the liberal forces in the country are rallying in a drive to compel the complete reform of the oppressive policy which the authorities have frequently assumed toward those accused of harboring what they consider "dangerous thoughts". The proletarian groups which are working to form a new political party have been demanding the immediate release of all political offenders now in prison or under detention. The major newspapers have taken up the cry, while the general public, shocked by the disclosure, is rising in indignation to demand an accounting and a rectification from the responsible authorities.

Mr. Miki's case, however, is apparently not the only one of its kind, for it has become known that several other famous liberals were arrested at about the same time, of whom at least three have recently died in prison under similarly mysterious circumstances. Foreign correspondents who went out to investigate the prisons report finding several men who had been arrested for their political ideas, held for years without trial, kept from communicating with their families, and allowed only vile and inadequate food.

It is no doubt the existence of such a situation as this which prompted the Supreme Allied Headquarters to order the Japanese Government to release all political prisoners and to call for the dismissal of the responsible officials. Again, as so often within the past few weeks, it has remained for the Allied authorities to force upon the Japanese Government an action which the latter should have taken on its own initiative. Again Japan has been visited with humiliation through the fact that the Government could not be made to move as rapidly as the people desired and that the people have had to seek satisfaction through the action of the foreign authorities.

However, there is still much for the Japanese to do. The Allied order has only indicated the beginning. It is high time that the Japanese people carried out a drastic change in the governmental system which would permit such a scandalous situation. If such inhuman treatment, as has been revealed, could be meted out to Japanese political offenders, it is not to be wondered at that foreign prisoners of war were subjected to mistreatment. It is a situation which cannot be tolerated by any civilized country, and if Japan is ever to gain a respected place among the nations of the world, it is up to the Japanese people to correct and make amends for this shameful blot on their record.

If the cruelty, inhumanity, and injustice of which the Japanese authorities have been guilty were the result of the innate barbarousness of the Japanese race, there would be little hope for this nation. Fortunately, however, the shock and indignation which the majority of the Japanese people have been feeling since the revelations of the atrocities against foreigners and Japanese alike prove that the Japanese as a whole are not lacking in the instincts of decency and justice. So much of Japanese life is characterized by conspicuous gentleness, graciousness, and beauty. Why is it, then, that there are certain other aspects of Japanese life which are cruel and barbarous, as the mistreatment of domestic political prisoners and foreign war prisoners indicates?

The history of other nations proves that other peoples also have at times been guilty of widespread injustice and cruelties. But if these nations have been able to overcome their old faults, Japan certainly can do likewise.

Apparently injustice and barbarousness are not the result of the inherent characteristics of a race, but are the result of historical circumstances. Any group long established in authority tends to indulge in the abuse of its power unless it is held in check by a vigilant public opinion. The institutions of democracy which provide an effective means for the expression of the sound and decent conscience of the people constitute the only sure safeguard against the tyrannical injustice of those in power. Without these safeguards, any nation may become guilty of criminal immorality; with these safeguards, any nation can become decent, humane, and respectable.

The fault with Japan lies not so much in the character of the people as in the fact that the will of the people had been subverted by a vicious ruling class which ignored the interests of the people. Today, when the pain of defeat has brought to the nation a keen realization of its mistakes of the past, there must be put forth an overpowering effort which will sweep away for good all the evils of the past and result in the establishment of a completely new regime in which the will of the people shall prevail.

Among other things, the new regime must be made to pay full respect to individual rights and civil liberties. Specifically, something comparable to the Habeas Corpus Act, which has proved to be so invaluable in safeguarding the liberties of the Anglo-Saxon peoples, must be adopted in Japan. More generally speaking, a thoroughly democratic legal and political structure in all its aspects must be firmly established.

Just now the nation is definitely committed to the establishment of a new regime; the public is beginning to move with gradually increasing power to assert its will. This opportunity must not be lost to do such a good and thorough job that there will never be the slightest danger of a reversion to the past. The Miki case, scandalous as it is, may serve a good purpose if it should spur the Japanese people to a more determined effort in one very important aspect of the reforms which are now demanded for the redemption of the nation.

PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, October 5

'YOUNG MEN'S PARTY'

TOKYO SHIMBUN.—It is reported that the organization of "the young men's party" is being planned by a section of the people. Today when the question of structure or system has come to be entirely undependable and the question of the character of each generation has become of profound importance, the political organization by young men should go ahead of all other political organizations.

However, we do not say that things are all right just because such organization is made by young men. Especially leaders of the organization would form an important element. The greatest character of youth is that it is pure. As it is, however, it has the defect of being susceptible of easy contamination.

If opportunists who are able to change their color freely like a chameleon or those who take advantage of the situation for their selfish gains should mingle among the leaders of the youth party and exhibit mere ostentation, it would indeed be a very serious matter for the country. If such a case is considered likely to happen, we cannot but support the method by which the movement for the setting up of such a party, regrettable to say, should be decidedly rejected and youth be left without any organization so as to observe political organizations or movements of the old men for some time before they embark on their own venture.

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF JAPANESE POLITICS

Explanation of the Five Articles Of Charter Oath

The following article was written by the late Dr. Inazo Nitobe, one of Japan's most enlightened educators, in 1932. It is republished here because it throws important light on the background of Japanese politics and indicates what course Japan is likely to adopt hereafter.—Editor.

II

Our introduction of Chinese culture taught us many lessons. We have learned from the changes effected during the Taika and Nara periods that an alien civilization can be imported, assorted and assimilated; that foreign art can be enjoyed as it is, and can be made to serve native taste, but that laws copied from abroad will remain a dead letter and can be useful only for reference, that social and political reforms instituted on the model of another country are of no avail unless they are so modified as to suit the peculiar circumstances ruling in a nation. We have learned that to keep a name without the thing itself is but child's play. Rather keep a thing without a name. The Japanese are realists in politics, and in this respect we are not as idealistic as the Chinese or the Hindus—and perhaps it is this realistic mentality that has hindered us from contributing much to philosophy or metaphysics.

Of the many lessons we have learned, there were three that were of permanent and invaluable services in after years. They were:

Firstly, that the contact with an exotic civilization by the process of voluntary selection was highly stimulating to native intelligence and must henceforth be cultivated.

Secondly, that the changes wrought by an alien influence in the legal and political ideas and institutions, when they differ widely from native notions, adjust themselves to the latter in due course of time, and hence no fear is to be entertained regarding the fundamental institution of our monarchical system.

Thirdly, that the effect of foreign social doctrines was to elevate the status of the lower classes by enlarging their liberties and by improving their economic condition.

With these lessons culled from the history of the seventh and eighth centuries the makers of New Japan boldly espoused the cause of transforming their country again in the last three decades of the nineteenth century. This is what is meant by the two apparently contradictory terms, Return to Old Traditions and Making Things New; for renewal could be best accomplished by repeating the old and tried method and aligning the nation with a new type of civilization.

What features of the Western civilization were to be chosen in the Ishin renaissance? In the choice lay the weal and woe of the nation. And the power of choice lay largely with the samurai, a comparatively large group of men trained in dealing with group of men trained in dealing with public matters. Among the samurai themselves were hotheads too advanced toward the left, or die-hards too rigidly tied to the right. The latter, to whom their country was sacred and divine, would maintain the status quo, and if any change was needed, it was to go several steps backward, even to the dawn of history, and make national isolation tighter than ever. The former dreamt of an ideal society such as tickled the imagination of a Moti or a Rousseau, and would merge their country into the West giving up native customs, native food and native language! The more practical minds rested in the Golden Mean. They remembered the experience of the Taika and Nara Periods. They took the responsibility of selecting what of the old to retain and what of the new to adopt.

The Five Articles of Charter Oath set the standard for selection. By the First Article did the Emperor commit himself to democracy in stating that all measures should be decided by public opinion. In the Second, he enunciated the principle of social unity and national solidarity. The Third was the announcement of equality, allowing each person to exercise full liberty in the pursuit of happiness and in the satisfaction of his desires. The Fourth contains what appears like a trivial axiom, the existence of universal laws, but which is of deep practical consequence, inasmuch as it involves the abolition of customs dissonant with the usage of the world. In fact, by this Fourth Article was the old Isolation done away with, and Japan entered the family of nations. Lastly, not content with this, the Fifth Article enjoins the people to seek knowledge throughout the world for the upbuilding of the nation. A student of the Oath will be struck by the conspicuous absence of any allusion to national defense. The military function of the state was clearly separated from the civil.

Thus did Japan usher in a new epoch of her history with all the doctrines that characterize the modern era. But nations, like individuals, can start with the best of intentions and with the noblest principles, inscribed in gold on vellum and thrice sworn, but may never translate them into action. New Japan did not proclaim a novel form of Government. She did not even pretend to be a Constitutional Monarchy until she was ready to deserve the name. When she dropped the curtain of seclusion, she appeared simply as an old-fashioned absolute monarchy of an oriental type. She was too realistic to appear as anything else. And when her ruler, a mere youth, nuncupated the new principles of his government, and told his ministers to carry them out, he meant that the Ishin, the Renewal, should not remain a mere plan on paper, but that they should be acted upon in conformity with actual needs and existing conditions. The Ishin turned out to be an actual fact, and the principles laid down in the Five Articles showed results—beyond expectation of those who undertook to carry them out.

In speaking of the success achieved by the Ishin, it must not be thought that all the principles embodied in the Charter Oath have been completely realized. Far from it! The mission of the Ishin is not yet ended. It is still going on, and will continue to go on. At one time historians debated what period, reckoned by calendar, should be comprised under that name. Some advocated its termination with the first meeting of the Diet; others said it lasted until the promulgation of the Constitution. A controversy of this kind belongs to the same interesting but unfruitful category of questions as to the exact date of the beginning of the Modern Age—whether it should date with the Discovery of America, or the Protestant Reformation, or the Puritan Revolution, or the Invention of Printing or the French Revolution, or other events of importance. The Ishin, not being a material event occurring at a definite time and space, but being a scheme of a new state and society, cannot be circumscribed by a number of calendrical years. It is a movement, ever renewing itself. It will terminate when its main purposes are performed.

Before we engage ourselves with the query as to the extent to which the general aims of the Oath were carried out, we may take one by one—not necessarily in the order given—the five Articles which compose it, and examine their meaning; for even to the Japanese of the present age they are not always clear, and to Westerners they must sound not much better than ambiguous brocards.

The very fact that the Articles were proclaimed under a religious oath and were couched in abstract and even cryptic phraseology lends them an air of sanctity. It claims to be on one hand a Covenant with the gods and on the other hand a pledge with the people. As a Covenant, all its articles are of the gods' initiative rather than of men's, just as the prayers men offer are but the echo of a divine voice. "Man proposes," but God not only disposes but He imposes. As to the engagement with men, they were not a legal contract but a moral engagement between the ruler and his people.

It requires no elaborate demonstration to prove that all the different objects aimed at in these separate Articles are so intricately and innately connected with one another, that the realization of one becomes at once the cause and the effect of another.

Whatever attainment was possible in the furtherance of democracy indicated in the First Article was made so by the diffusion of education, which was the theme of the Fifth Article. The two were inseparable. Separate the two, and we would have continued the old regime of a highly educated social class on the one hand and an ignorant mass on the other, who might be clamouring for rights, which they would not know how to use rightly. Or, again, by separating the two, we might have spread education among a small intelligentzia class and yet have the rights denied them. Our immunity from this trouble has largely been due to the policy indicated in the Third Article,—namely, that of opening careers for the satisfaction of every man's desire—certainly a bold promise even for the most enthusiastic socialistic state, and certainly an appalling one in these days of depression and unemployment. The equality of opportunity opened for every career was not at first afforded—for the simple reason that in the early days of New Japan, the government was largely in the hands of those clans which had helped most in the Restoration of the Emperor and the downfall of the Shogun, while naturally those who had espoused the latter's cause were regarded with suspicion for many year. For a while it looked very much as though Satsuma had monopolized the navy and Choshu the army. The people of the northern principalities who fought for the Shogun and were beaten, were shut out from the banquet, and even the gifted among them had to feed on the crumbs fallen from the tables of the favored. Allowing for all these only too natural and human frailties, we must admit that on the whole nepotism, clan and class favoritism did not continue long as a matter for complaint and that all sorts and conditions of men gradually came to be treated with equal deference.

(To Be Continued)

JAPAN'S INDUSTRIES

Industrial Reconstruction Will Be Ruled by the Potsdam Declaration

II

It is interesting to observe in this connection that one English statesman has declared that although the Japanese industrial mechanism may undergo various changes in the future, it will ultimately reach that stage in which all important industries will be nationalized. Although he is correct in his prediction it will be in a distant future that such a nationalization will be realized. I am inclined to believe that in the near future our economic system will become a liberal economy, particularly when we take into consideration the existing political power within the nation today. Theoretically speaking, there may be much room for criticism for such a system of economy, but whether one likes it or not liberal economy will assert itself in our immediate future.

What should be noted in this connection, however, is the fact that this does not mean a return to or revival of the capitalism which was developed in the early years of the Meiji Era. On the contrary, the new economic system will be different in substance from this capitalism. If it is not different, it would have no meaning.

Idea of Profit Making

It must be taken into consideration that the undercurrent of our economic thought has been one of profit-making. True, there have been other factors such as initiative and invention, but these were invariably connected with a concept of profit-making. Even today the idea is prevalent that there is no room for industrial expansion without profit-making. But a survey of economic activities in Occidental capitalism reveals an entirely different states of affairs. The best example of this is given by the munitions industries of America and Britain during the war. These industries were content with little profit-making compared with those during peacetime. In other words, these industries curbed profit-making on their own initiative and the shareholders of these companies were satisfied with much smaller rates of dividends than those during peacetime. Whatever surplus was utilized for the expenses of researches in new weapons. New planes including the B-29 and new tanks and guns were the results of such monetary contributions made by the business people out of their own profits. Thus, the nationalization of industrial enterprises in Anglo-American economy was rather strengthened by the restrictions on profit-making and thus the munitions industries won the respect of the public.

Just the opposite state of affairs was witnessed in Japan. Our munitions industries kept their rates of profit-making very low prior to the outbreak of the war, but the rates steadily rose as the war progressed. The values of the debentures of the munition companies soared and the premium of the increased capital were paid as special dividend. A boom was created for all munitions industries and the public came to realize that it was the munitions companies that made fat profits out of war. We thus realize that there is a fundamental difference in organization between the industrial systems of Japan and of the Anglo-American nations.

We may point to a similar failure in our colonial policy under this policy. All undertakings were carried on with the object of profit-making and ended in a miserable failure. Let us give a concrete illustration. The industrial development which was stated in the southern regions with the outbreak of the late war was entrusted to private enterprisers instead of to the government. These enterprises were mere individual business ventures. Thus, they could not win the wholehearted support of the natives. While this criticism is rather harsh, the fact remains that our colonial policy was a big failure because it was carried out with the object of profit-making. This fact alone conclusively betrays one basic difference in nature between our capitalism and that of Britain and the United States.

Judging from the existing economic conditions of the nation, it may be said that the essential form of liberal economy will be maintained for some time in the future. However, it will be imperative that its feudal elements will have to be liquidated so that a laissez faire economy may prevail.

It may not be out of place here to review the condition of some of Japan's industries and their histories up to the time of the outbreak of the war.

Wheat Flour

It was not until after the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5) that the wheat flour industry made any progress in Japan. Prior to the war there was a fairly large consumption, but manufacturing was only in the infant stage, most of the production being with the help of water-wheels. The daily output by this method was only 10 to 50 or 60 bags; the quality was poor and not uniform and, being packed in straw bags, the product was not at all satisfactory. It was only in the year 1895 that wheat flour was first produced on a modern basis by machinery. In that year, the Nippon Seifun Kaisha, Ltd., began to operate mills with a capacity of 200 koku per day, and gradually, mills with a capacity of 50 to 100 koku a day were established, but progress was very slow. However, the demand for flour increased and as production could not keep pace with it imports naturally increased. In 1895, imports were 280,000 bags, valued at ¥400,000, ten years later imports increased to 4,990,000 bags, value at ¥9,950,000. Imported and water-mill produced domestic flour together satisfied practically the whole of home consumption, while domestic flour made by machinery formed but a very small part of the supply. The imported flour coming chiefly from the United States of America, was of a far superior quality to the home product.

After Russo-Japanese War

Many flour mills were established on a modern basis during the time of the great boom which followed the Russo-Japanese War, and production capacity was greatly expanded, but a contraction was brought about by the closing down of many of the newly established mills when the reaction later set in. In 1914, when the World War started the capacity of production by machinery was 9,060 barrels and this, by 1922, had increased to over 20,000 barrels. During those seven years the industry experienced unprecedented prosperity, and with this development on modern lines, domestic producers who made flour in the old-fashioned way lost nearly all their customers and, further, imported flour was practically shut out of the country.

Industry Before War

After 1918 the demand for wheat flour, keeping pace with the advance in the standard of living, greatly increased. The extended westernization of the country in recent years largely accounts for this and has brought about a consequent heavy demand for wheat. Home production has not increased to meet the demand, the result being, as the following tables show, a heavy annual importation of wheat. An attempt, therefore, was made by the Government to increase domestic production through tariff and increase of wheat acreage, in which they were highly successful. The production increased very much in 1933 in proportion to the increased acreage, which was further accelerated in 1935, when an all-time record high was established. The production in 1936 decreased by 7.2 per cent as compared with the preceding year. But, 1937 production recorded highest in the history with 9,996,048 koku. In 1938, it decreased to 8,971,000 koku, but the following year again established a new record.

Suga-

The art of making sugar was introduced from China about two hundred years ago, but no great progress is recorded in sugar manufacture until after the Restoration, and even then it remained as a farmers' sideline until the end of the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5, when Formosa, well-known for its sugar production, was ceded to Japan by China. This marked a new era in the sugar industry. In 1896, a sugar refining company was organized in Osaka and from that time the industry began to develop.

The Government undertook to levy a duty on raw sugar in 1899, and, by successive steps, this duty has reached the present rate. In 1911, a tariff of a similar nature was imposed, for the first time, on refined sugar.

In view of the fact that Formosa is ideal both in temperature and rainfall for cane growing, the Government decided to encourage the establishment of sugar mills in the Island. With this in view it established the Temporary Sugar Bureau as a branch of the Government of Taiwan. The Bureau subsidized sugar companies in establishing sugar mills and purchasing the required machinery. It imported cane seedlings and distributed them to cane growers. It gave, too, subsidies for the purchase of fertilizers, and in various other ways succeeded in dispensing as subsidies, up to 1924, a sum amounting to more than thirteen million yen. As the result of these subsidies, the industry has developed to the present stage. In 1902, the production of raw sugar in Formosa was only about 600,000 piculs, but by 1931 this had increased to over 13,000,000 piculs.

In 1901, the Taiwan Sugar Co., Ltd., was organied. Raw sugar mills with all new machines were established and war was declared against the oldfashioned machines which were only able to produce raw brown sugar. Development was destined to be slow, for the plantations and mills were subject to attacks from the native savages, but this difficulty was gradually overcome and during the prosperity that visited Japan after the Russo-Japanese War, many new companies were organied and the industry developed rapidly.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND
(In 1,000 piculs)

		1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Production in Japan proper.......	2,118.7	1,946.1	2,316.8	2,505.2	2,227.4	2,410.3
Imports from foreign countries....	2,210.1	1,732.1	2,341.8	3,600.0	2,845.0	639.3
Imports from territories...........	10,511.1	11,616.3	15,152.5	13,076.6	13,043.4	12,411.8
Exports to foreign countries.......	2,172.3	2,019.8	2,669.2	2,978.8	2,482.1	2,307.3
Exports to territories.............	122.3	211.4	227.9	241.2	236.3	245.0
Consumption in Japan proper......	12,535.3	13,463.3	16,914.0	15,992.0	15,407.2	12,940.1
Consumption per capita (Unit: kin)	18.56	19.06	24.30	22.61	21.53	17.85

(To Be Continued)

BRITAIN'S EXPORTS

Future Welfare Depends Upon Restoration of Trade

By OUR FINANCIAL EDITOR

Britain faces a serious situation unless she increases her export trade. When these resources which helped her to keep up her national strength as an emergency measure during the war are closed to Britain, she will be forced to restore her export trade to the prewar level.

There is no question that Britain's export trade is on the increase. When compared to what it was before the war, it reaches up to about 40 per cent. There is, also, a serious bottleneck impeding the expansion of her export trade. It is the same bottleneck which bothered her throughout the war. This bottleneck is the shortage of manpower

The labor problem does not look like it can be improved by the end of this year. In viewing the general trend of the demand and supply for labor in Britain, we can assume that the number of factory workers to be released from war industries will total around 1,000,000. To this will be added about 750,000 which are the number of soldiers returning to Britain by the end of this year. Against this, the number of workers in industrial and commercial fields who have been turned loose from their jobs under the existing regulations is reportedly about 3,000,000, or about one-seventh of all British labor. About one-half of them are male and female workers who in peacetime will not apply for jobs because of different reasons including the family, age and health.

Before the war cotton textiles, wool fabrics, iron and steel goods, and coal, took up more than two-fifths of Britain's exports. But these industries have lost a great many workers during the war. Consequently to restore the export trade to its prewar level the cotton textile industry will need about 100,000 workers, the wool fabric industry about 100,000, and the clothing manufacturing industry several tens of thousands. Besides these, there is the tin plate industry, a typical civil industry, which was once a leading export industry, requires some 40,000 workers. On the other hand, there are those war industries which can be converted or reconverted into peace industries, such as automobile, aluminum, machine tool, special steel and electric industries, and which need an enormous number of laborers.

Machine manufacturing industries, particularly those engaged in manufacture of spinning machinery and automobiles, have started to make popular articles on a large scale; however they are having difficulty in employment. For instance, the cotton textile industry employs about 1,000 new workers every week, but at the same time approximately the same number of workers quit their jobs for age and family reasons. At present it is said there are over 150,000 former textile hands still working in the airplane manufacturing plants and light machine manufacturing factories in the central parts of Britain. There are also some 35,000 former tin plate workers still engaged in the iron manufacturing industries in Birmingham and Sheffield. When these workers will be released and returned to their former jobs, only time will tell.

After all, when viewed broadly, it is such industries as the machine manufacturing and others which are the most promising as export industries at present, require highly skilled labor. The British textile industry which occupied a leading position as export industry, however, seems to have little chance to play a leading part in her future export trade. Even the manufacture of rail and wool fabrics which were formerly imported from Britain by other nations are now being manufactured outside of Britain. British export of such goods was further curtailed during the war when she was unable to keep her trade lines open.

English Course Decided

The Board of Communications will give practical instructions on handling and remittance of telegrams in English and other European languages to its employes.

In view of the expected influx of people of the Allied countries and the increasing handling of foreign telegrams, a course totalling 100 hours for each person on printed communications in English, and about a 50 hour instruction per person on automatic transmission, tele-communication and use of the Morse will be given.